

to work on. If you wish to fat a hog or beef, give him corn; but if you want work, supply your animals with plenty of oats, barley, beans, and peas.—*Am. Agriculturist.*



Friday, January 31, 1845.

Fire.

A little before day light, on Saturday morning last, the people of Wilmington were aroused from their beds by the alarm of fire. The sheds attached to the Turpentine distillery owned by Capt. Hallett & Son, on the opposite side of the River from town, were discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding every exertion to extinguish the flames was made, they raged with considerable fury for some time. The sheds were burned down, together with a quantity of Turpentine. We understand the loss is secured by insurance.

The Delegation from New Hanover.

In last Wednesday's "Chronicle" an article appears under the following head: "The Delegation in the Legislature from New-Hanover." Now we suppose when the "Chronicle" sat down in his chair editorial, he took counsel with himself and reasoned somewhat on this wise; "Now for it, we'll bring Nixon & Co. up to law, and no mistake. We'll give 'em such a broad side as must demolish 'em, if they are not more than mortal. Who knows but that we may be able to pave the way for the election of

Those brave whigs two,
So gallant and true,

of no party circular celebrity, to the next General Assembly. Who knows what tremendous results may flow from the onslaught which we shall make upon the New-Hanover delegation!" Such, we suppose, might be the current of the "Chronicle's" ruminations.

"We had supposed," says the "Chronicle," "that Mr. Nixon, the senior Commoner from this county, would, upon his return home, give his constituents some explanation in regard to his course in the Legislature; when the Bill was brought in for chartering a Company to construct a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River." Ah, indeed! "We had supposed." What would "we" have of Mr. Nixon? Would "we" have Mr. Nixon to travel about the streets in pursuit of each and every individual member of a certain "clique," who we suppose, from the tone of the "Chronicle," he considers the constituency of New Hanover county, and enter into a lengthy and elaborate account of his stewardship whilst in Raleigh? Or would the Chronicle have Mr. Nixon to come out under his "sign manual" in the public press, and say; "Although, in the course I have pursued whilst the Representative of the people of New Hanover county, on the floor of the House of Commons, I have obeyed the dictates of my own conscience, and have acted in accordance with what I believed to be the wishes of a large majority of my constituents, still, as there is in the town of Wilmington some individuals whose wrath I awfully deprecate, I shall give those individuals a minute and detailed account of all I have done and said."

In our humble opinion, Mr. Nixon, "upon his arrival home," was not called upon by the circumstances, to do either. But let us see what Mr. Nixon's conduct was, for which the Chronicle takes him (together with the other members of the delegation) so severely to task.

About the middle of the session, a bill was sent from this place for chartering the Lumber River Canal Company. Mr. Nixon, as it was sent to him, presented it to the House. After having gone through the ordinary routine of being referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, it was reported back to the House unchanged, when Mr. Flemming by Yancy, offered an amendment in the following words:

"Be it further enacted, That for all debts contracted by said Company, the private property of the several Stockholders shall be liable in proportion to the amount of Stock held by them on the first day of April preceding the creation of such debt, and that any sale or transfer of Stock, shall not exempt them from liability."

Let us here state, that Mr. Regan, the member from Robeson, was in the act of rising to propose a similar amendment, when Mr. Flemming proposed his. We would here again state, and we do it upon good authority, too, that Mr. Nixon was perfectly convinced, when he accepted the amendment in question, that he would not get through the Senate without a clause making the individual stockholder's private property liable for the debts incurred in the construction of the Canal. Whether this was the reason Mr. Nixon accepted the amendment, or whether he did it upon principle, we don't feel called upon to say. Does the Editor of the "Chronicle" know that a clause of the kind in point, had been incorporated into the charter of a Mining Company in the West by the Senate; and that, too, without any "false step" on the part of any member of the House. But the "Chronicle" says, "Now if it be Mr. Nixon's fixed principle of political morality (economy, we presume he means), that no charter should be granted without a provision similar to the one in point being attached to it, most unques-

tionably it was his duty to apprise his constituents of the fact." Well, now, we are certain that, had the proper time and occasion occurred, Mr. Nixon would have given his views on this subject, as he has done on all others, frankly and explicitly. The people of New Hanover county know well, both Whigs and Democrats, not forgetting the "no party Circular" men, that Mr. Nixon is not the man to dodge any question, whatever it may be. But the most ridiculously nonsensical, not to say worse of it, sentence in the whole of the "Chronicle's" article, is that in which he says that Mr. Nixon should have stated on the floor of the House, that he (Mr. Nixon) was well satisfied that his constituents would "disapprove" of the incorporation into the charter, of a clause, binding the private property of the stockholders for debts incurred in the construction of the Canal. Now we should like to know of the "Chronicle," by what process he has ascertained that Mr. Nixon's constituents would disapprove of the amendment. Whose representative does the "Chronicle" think Mr. Nixon is? The representative of the people of New Hanover county? or of a certain clique in the Town of Wilmington? For our own part, we feel certain that the people of this county will approve of the conduct of their representatives in this matter. They, in common with the whole Democratic party, are clear for interposing as many "salutary" safe guards between irresponsible corporations, and those who may become their dupes, as the constitution and laws will permit. On this subject, we have no doubt they are perfectly willing to meet their constituents.

But again, the "Chronicle" takes the whole delegation to task for the course they pursued in relation to the bill granting indulgence to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. As we have already extended this article beyond what we intended when we sat down, we shall, for the present at least, say but little on this subject. The bill authorizes the Treasurer of the State to endorse \$100,000 of the bonds of the Company to take up the same amount which the Company found itself unable to meet. This was an indulgence to the Company, our readers will perceive. When the bill was on its second reading, Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, introduced the following amendment:

"Be it further enacted, That before endorsing said Bonds by the Treasurer, the Stockholders shall give Bond and Security for the indemnity of the State against all loss, in consequence of such endorsement, to be approved of by the Governor."

Now the head and front of the offence committed by the Delegation from New-Hanover, in the eyes of the Chronicle was that it voted for this amendment. Do our readers—do the people of New Hanover county think that their Representatives did wrong in thus endeavoring to secure the State, already so largely a loser by the Rail Roads, against any further losses? We think not. We are perfectly willing, in legal parlance, that the people of New-Hanover shall take both cases and return such a verdict upon them as their better judgments may dictate.

Annexation of Texas.

At last the wishes of the people are about to be carried into effect. It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, that we learn from the Washington Globe, that this great National measure, has received the sanction of the Representatives of the people. On the 25th inst., the Joint Resolutions introduced by MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, were substituted instead of those reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed the House by a vote of 120, to 98; majority 22. We have not seen the Resolutions, but we learn from Washington papers, that their main features are, first, that a new State, to be called the State of Texas, is to be formed out of the Territory of Texas; and that the people of Texas are to draw up a Constitution for this State, which is to be submitted to the President of the United States, and also, we believe, to Congress.

In the second place, questions of boundary are to be settled by the United States. In the third place, the State of Texas is to pay her own debts out of the proceeds of the sales of her Public Lands. Slavery is to be prohibited North of 36 degrees, and some minutes North Latitude.

We do hope that the Senate of the United States will give to the measure its assent, and thus obey the implied instructions of the whole people of the Union. The most sanguine hopes are entertained by the friends of the measure, that it will pass the Senate. From the Globe, we copy the following article:

"Vote Re-annexing Texas as a State.—The vote in the House of Representatives to-day, providing for the re-admission of Texas into the Union, is a preliminary step of vast importance to the Union. It is an extinguisher of agitation, and establishes peace and good will between the different sections of our Union, too firmly to be shaken by religious fanaticism or political phrensy. It is the potent voice of the people calling in a new people to give additional strength to the will of the existing confederacy to sustain. And it is thus that the expansion of the Union will ever contribute to its power and perpetuity. The greater the number of States embraced in it, the greater will the interests staked on the inviolability of its peace and security, and the greater the mass of influence embodied to look down upon sectional attempts to destroy the fraternal ties that hold it together as a nation. The spasmodic affections which may sometimes seize upon a particular State, will no more disturb the great body politic than the turbulence of a little rill, swollen by a sudden gust, the great ocean into whose bosom it falls. "The joint resolution which passed, is the legislative action which we suggested in the first article we wrote upon the subject of Texas, before the Treaty was submitted to the Senate. If this measure had been carried as

the last session of Congress, Texas would have been prepared at this time to enter the Union with Iowa. Mr. Walker, one of the most zealous and efficient advocates of re-annexation, urged the propriety of making it the work of the open and entire legislative council of the country, instead of a hasty-magical executive act, taking its complexion from the motives, and its fate from the management, of those who were supposed to have personal views associated with the policy which they held in their own hand. Rejection was its fate at the last session and at this; but in spite of the disadvantage which resulted from this twice-condemned course of management, the force of the question has borne along, and will secure for it a much higher sanction than that of diplomatic and executive—the sanction of the people and their Representatives, the States and their delegations in the Senate of the United States.—Texas will have something more than the faith of executive promises to rely upon. It will have the act of a representative body, which can bring the power of the Government and all its constituents to make it good.

"The act authorizes Texas to come in as a State; and this realizes at once the stipulations of the treaty of 1803, which bound the United States to France to perform this very act. The resolution of this day is, in fact, nothing more than the execution of Mr. Jefferson's treaty, by which the territory of Texas was acquired. Mr. Adams's treaty of 1819 was an abortion. It ceded the country, and the people were bound by solemn covenants to bring into the Union the despotism of Spain. But the people of Texas faithfully put in a protest against this breach of faith, proclaimed their freedom, and having maintained their independence against both Spain and Mexico, now come back to the United States, asking the redemption of the pledge in the treaty under which the country was first settled by our citizens, when all the world must admit the abrogation of the treaty, 'twould be an act of ingratitude to the nation which has the nation from its honest obligations, revives them in full force.

"There is nothing, in our opinion, to object to in the proposal voted by the House to-day, except that it is loaded with conditions which may form an obstacle to the acceptance of the overture by Texas. But this man, and the next Congress will be just, and more than just to her. Wronged at first by a heartless repudiation, she will find that the kindness, hitherto withheld, be paid with usury.

"The vote on the resolution carried to-day, does not show the strength of the question of re-annexation. There is, we have no doubt, a majority of fifty in the House in favor of restoring Texas to the territory ought to be equally divided to provide for the introduction of two slave and two non-slaveholding States. This, we have little doubt, will be the effect of the act as it passed. More than half the country is mountainous, or at least elevated, and of a pastoral character. If this country is ever to be settled, it must be by a white population exclusively. It will be the interest of the earlier admitted State to make it so; and it is left to the election of the States which are to grow up in this high grain-growing and grazing region to decide, on presenting themselves for admission, whether they will prohibit slavery or not. As this will be in the choice of the majority, who can doubt as to the result! North of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery is absolutely prohibited.

"Upon the whole, we congratulate the Democracy on the vote of the popular branch of Congress. It is auspicious to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole continent."

Eulogy on the Life and Character of the Late Judge Gaston.

We have just finished reading a eulogy, delivered before the members of the Fayetteville bar, by the Hon. Robert Strange, on the life and character of Judge Gaston. Seldom, or never, indeed we do not remember the time when we have been so highly delighted, as during its perusal. We should have noticed it before this, but that the copy that was politely sent to us, reached our office during our absence, and was even then mislaid. It has been well remarked that the History of the World is but the biography of great men, who have figured upon its theatre. Never, perhaps, was the truth of this observation more clearly exemplified than in the case of William Gaston. When the pen of the future Historian comes to delineate the events which have marked the career of North Carolina during almost the last half century, the name of William Gaston will be found to illumine almost every page he writes. His is a name, the mention of which, even in the remotest corner of our Union, in which a North Carolinian may have found his way, never fails to excite in his bosom a thrill of warm and generous pride, akin to that which he feels when his own loved old North State is mentioned with partiality.

There is one thing connected with the name of Judge Gaston, which always struck us as well worthy of observation; and which we think should have its influence with every one, but especially with the young and inexperienced. There were two subjects on which it is well known that Judge Gaston entertained opinions at variance with the most of his fellow-citizens, religion and politics. Subjects, too, which occupy the attention of the people of this country, as much, if not more, than any others. To the investigation of both of them, he brought the faculties of a mind, in the endowment of which, nature had been extremely prodigal, and which he had cultivated with an assiduity and perseverance which placed him as a scholar and a statesman, on an eminence which few in this, or any other State, can well attain. Early in life he embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion. At the age of nearly seventy, full of years and full of honors, he died a conscientious Roman Catholic. He also embraced, early in life, the principles of the old Federal School. Well, now, although, on both points we may have differed with him, still when we see a man like Judge Gaston, whose conscientiousness, integrity and vast capacities, both natural and acquired are the theme of every tongue, after the most mature deliberation, adopt any set of opinions,

we think we are called upon to treat those opinions, whatever they may be, especially if we have not examined them minutely ourselves, with at least courtesy and respect, although in the exercise of our own private judgment, we may still conclude to reject them.

The people of North Carolina are under a deep obligation to Judge Strange for the work before us. It is a production which, although it is evident to the reader that its author is a polished rhetorician, is yet chaste and classical. We wish that every man in North Carolina had a copy of it—that it could be read by the youth of our State, who are preparing to enter upon the theatre of life, and to whose bonds the destinies of our good Old North State must be committed, when the present generation shall have passed away.

We offer no apology for making the following extract on the character of Judge Gaston as a lawyer. Would that every member of the bar in North Carolina, particularly the younger ones, would read it, and act upon it, too. The picture drawn by Judge Strange, is one of the most beautiful things which we have seen in a long while.

"In 1798 he commenced the professional career, afterwards so brilliant and so long continued. And here, my younger professional brethren, let us mark the friendly light which his example casts upon the untrodden path that lies before you. He did not set out with the mere sordid purpose of making money—'of wringing from the hard hands of peasants their vile trash by any indirection'—but the mere exhibition of his parchment and a showy display of light and superficial acquirements, in the absence of every thing justifying him to their confidence and justifying him to conduct their affairs. Even as a lawyer, he did not consider himself a mere human animal, destined to get through life in the appropriation to himself of as large a share as possible of its sensual delights and pecuniary advantages, but as a moral and intellectual being, destined to live an eternal life, of which his present state was a beginning—in considerable itself, it is true, but pregnant with immense results for the future—that he owed to himself and to his family to labor not merely for the bread that perisheth even in his profession, but for a fame that might live after him, and be to him a richer inheritance than the charter of an Earldom—that he owed it to the profession he had adopted, as far as in him lay to render it not a mere system of trick and artifice, where the cunning and least scrupulous should reap the largest profit—but a noble and ennobling science, embracing those eternal principles of right and wrong; those great truths, moral and metaphysical, of which the Almighty was himself the Author, and which it had been the business of the great and good through all ages to search out and illustrate—to remember that it was a profession not destined to perish with himself, but that, in countless succession, others without number were to follow him, whose happiness, usefulness, and moral dignity, would materially depend upon the footmark he might leave in the road before him—that he owed it to his clients, whose confidence he sought, and on whose patronage he waited, not to bring to their service a mere smattering in his profession, and an impudent confidence that success might crown perchance his blundering efforts; but by patient industry to acquire a skill by which he might confidently warn them when they were wrong, and achieve for them, with the utmost certainty that belongs to any thing human, success when they were right;—that he owed it to his country, by all in his power to render her administration of justice pure, dignified, and enlightened, liberal and effective. To these noble ends he directed the energies of his vigorous mind with unwearied application. To accomplish them, he did not suppose that the Temple of the Law must be a gothic edifice, consisting of stiff mathematical figures and marked with black letter inscriptions—but that all the arts and sciences should be invoked to give it strength and beauty. That law should be forever divorced from Eloquence and Poetry, and that lawyers should be ashamed to speak well lest it might be supposed they were incapable of thought—were such barbarian fancies as dwelt not in his brain; but he justly deemed, that truth loses nothing from being gracefully set forth, and that although in a state of nature we may not be shocked at the sight of naked men, yet in a civilized community it is not beneath the dignity of the most intelligent to array himself with taste and even with elegance—that if men have heads they have hearts also; and that under all circumstances each is entitled to be regarded as one of the constituents of the intellectual man. Hence, while he was content that Coke and his black gowned associates might lay the foundations and build up the walls of his edifice, he desired that Chatham, and Burke, and Sheridan, and Pope, and Dryden, and Johnson, and Shakspeare, and others such, should carve its cornices, its columns, and pilasters; and that the wild flowers of Poetry, from every clime, should be planted around to beautify, to freshen its atmosphere, and fill it with fragrance. And he was unwilling that even Music should be expelled from its sacred recesses, but chose rather that they should echo every pleasant sound, from the solemn organ, to the light song of the Troubadour. An American lawyer surely is not meant to be a mere black letter index—but a noble spacious cabinet of intelligence, where every one may seek for and find something to his taste. Nor shall he be a licensed pickpocket, to appropriate the money of every thoughtless, idle, or passionate mortal he may meet, by virtue of his parchment from the Supreme Court, without possessing the qualities of which that parchment testifies—but laboring for the public with his might and main, and elaborating and combining for the common good, theology, metaphysics, mechanics, eloquence, poetry, and every thing else that can delight and ennoble the human understanding, he is not unjustly an unstinted pensioner upon public contribution. So that Mr. Gaston; and while he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the sterner labors of his profession, his spare moments were cheered and improved with the Poetry of Queen Anne's age, (the British Augustan age, as it has been called,) and other like intellectual pastimes; and even a while riding to his Courts, has the intellectual man, in the pursuit of its own enjoyments in the pages of Scott and others, so far forgotten the physical, as to expose it to numberless and sometimes serious hazards. He was also a model to us all in the happy control of his temper, by which, through the long course of his practice, he avoided those painful professional discords, which so many of us have cause with shame to remember, even in our own short experience."

The last number of the "North State Whig," which reached our office, contains an article headed "Retort Courteous," in which he quotes the remarks of the "Fat Friar" of the Raleigh "Independent," "touching" our humble self. Now the Editor of the "Whig" took a great deal of pleasure, and has exhibited quite an alacrity in inserting the beautiful mercenary from the pen of the "Fat Friar," and of course, we suppose, being one of the high-toned and fair dealing "Whig denegcy," he will also be equally ready to give our humble little "quip modest" reply to the "Independent," an insertion in the columns of his "able and widely circulated paper." As to the "Whig's" own petty little sneers, they may pass for what they are worth, say a little less than nothing.

Treaty with China.

The treaty concluded by our Minister, Mr. Cushing, between the Government of the United States and the Emperor of China has been ratified by the Senate. The provisions of the treaty secure to the people of the United States commercial advantages, it is said, beyond those enjoyed by any other nation, England not excepted.

Youthful Indiscretion.

In the last number of the "Chronicle," we find a communication headed, "youthful indiscretion," which, although it does not mention the Wilmington Journal by name, still we suppose it is intended as a hit at its editor. "Industry," we suppose, thought he was peculiarly smart, when he indited his little communication. The observation we made, was, that "there are many political causes which tend to retard the improvement of our Southern towns and cities. One of the greatest causes, however, of the languor and decay so much complained of, is the want of spirit and enterprise." Industry says, we should have known that the party we serve, are opposed to all enterprises or improvements, at least, so far as they would benefit Wilmington. This is news to us. The Democratic party is by no means hostile to "enterprises and improvements," either in Wilmington or any other place. The Democrats of North Carolina are, however, averse to the States' involving herself for the "benefit" of any place, or any private individuals. They think she has done enough of this kind of business already, and that before she again embarks in it, she should at least extricate herself from her present embarrassments, brought on her by internal improvement schemes. It may be that our obtuseness is the cause, but really, we can't see any indiscretion in our remarks, the smartness of "Industry," notwithstanding. Try again.

Reply.

In reply to our correspondent "Richmond," we would say that we have made such inquiries as we thought would enable us to answer his interrogatories.

To query 1st, we answer that there are two Bars, the main Bar and the New Inlet Bar; on the former of which the depth of water is from 14 to 15 feet; on the latter from 12 to 13 feet, according to the state of the Tides.

In answer to No. 2, we state that there are shoals some seven miles below the town, over which vessels can pass drawing 11½ feet, in ordinary tides, and 12 to 12½ in Spring tides. We learn that the system of lighterage has been long since abandoned.

To No. 3, we say that Limestone is the only kind of rock in the vicinity of Wilmington, and that, as it would require a good deal of expense to prepare it for building purposes, brick would be as cheap, or perhaps cheaper.

To No. 4, we do not know exactly the amount of Cotton brought to Wilmington per annum, but we feel assured, that if there was a demand created for that article, by the operation of a Factory, an abundance would soon find its way to Wilmington, to supply such a demand. Besides, Charleston, one of the best and cheapest Cotton markets in the South, would always be at hand; and as the freight from that place to Wilmington, is so very low, it need hardly be set down in the calculation of expenses.

No. 5, the health of Wilmington, during the summer and fall months, is as good for white laborers, as that of any other Southern Atlantic town. Indeed, it is said by our most distinguished medical men, that the fevers which prevail here during that season, are less fatal than those of other places, similarly situated.

No. 6. We do not know that in the immediate vicinity of Wilmington, there is much water power suitable for manufacturing purposes; at a short distance, however, from town, there are large streams which would be very available.

Thus, we have answered, as well as we could, under the circumstances, the queries of our correspondent. In addition, we would say, that we know of no location in North Carolina, where capital could be invested in a Cotton Manufactory to more advantage than that of Wilmington. The large intercourse which it has with the back country, would always, we think, create a demand for both yarns and cloths, much greater than what exists in perhaps any other section of our State.

Superior Courts.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement for riding the Spring Circuits of 1845:

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| 1. Edenton, | Judge Battle, |
| 2. Newbern, | " Seale, |
| 3. Raleigh, | " Dick, |
| 4. Hillsborough, | " Caldwell, |
| 5. Wilmington, | " Pearson, |
| 6. Salisbury, | " Bailey, |
| 7. Morganton, | " Manly. |

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Santa Anna.

After pondering carefully over the papers received in this city on Monday from Mexico, some additional gleanings from which will be found in another column, it must be confessed that it is as difficult to form a positive opinion upon the result of the war now waged there, as it was when we had but glanced at some scattering files. When one regards the enormous numerical superiority of the party supporting the Acting Government over the forces of Santa Anna; when he considers how simultaneously, and unanimously, and apparently without preconcert, the Departments have declared against him; it would appear impossible that the tyrant should maintain his position for a day. He has no point upon which to fall back in case of defeat; he controls not a foot of territory save that occupied by his armed forces; and, what is of far more consequence, the "sinews of war," all the revenues of the country, are at the disposition of his foes. From the Pacific coast of Mexico, Gen. Paredes commands all the revenues which may accrue from the customs. On the Gulf, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoros are subversive to the administration of Gen. Herrera, and from these sources of supply Santa Anna can derive no support. It may be recollected that in one of the former civil convulsions of Mexico, this single advantage of controlling the revenues of the nation was one great cause which gave Santa Anna his ascendancy over Bustamante, whose army, in abandoning him, were in a great measure influenced by his inability to pay them.

Viewed in these various aspects, the position of the arrogant dictator, who for years has lorded it over this beautiful land with the willfulness of an Eastern satrap, would seem utterly desperate. But he puts the boldest front upon the matter; he even braves his enemies, and makes them tremble in their shoes at the mere rumor of his approach. We cannot know what is his present numerical force, but it is manifest that the tyrant is not startled at the desertion of Cortazar, who has taken with him a command of over three thousand men. He has marched down upon the capital, and the Acting President of the Republic, and the commander in chief of the forces under Congress, hold parley with him. They entreat him to spare the effusion of blood, and guarantying his personal safety, conjure him to yield himself to the judgment of Congress upon his acts. He replies disdainfully, and insists that Herrera shall at once surrender to him his proper authority, and he backs his demand by pointing to the army which supports him. In the mean time, Herrera and Bravo are preparing for a siege of the city; they are throwing obstructions in the path of the usurper; they are calling upon the nation, upon the citizens, and upon the army, as late as the 24th December, to unite to resist the advance of Santa Anna. But this may be but from a patriotic and commendable desire to prevent unnecessary slaughter, while Santa Anna's bolder course may have been dictated by a sense of its desperate extremity in which he is placed. This is the view taken of it by the most intelligent of the editors of the capital, who write of his audacity as springing from an excess of frenzy amounting almost to insanity. It will be borne in mind, too, that Paredes is advancing from Jalisco by forced marches, for the protection of the capital, at the head of a strong force. It may be that the generals shut up in Mexico await his arrival to begin the offensive. If they are true to each other and the Government, and their troops stand by them, we see not how Santa Anna can save himself from destruction upon the first effort which may be made to overthrow him. But if they stand still and give him opportunity to tamper with the soldiery, and with some leading officers who have shown themselves more solicitous of personal aggrandizement than the welfare of their country, it will go hard if he do not yet retrieve the fortunes of the day. Still, his prospects appear desperate indeed. In no other country than Mexico could he hold out for an hour; nor should we be surprised to hear, by the next arrival, that he had been ignominiously shot in the streets of the capital. We doubt if he possesses the magnanimity to yield to his fate, so far as to avoid the effusion of blood by abrogating voluntarily his assumed powers; and we feel assured that should he triumph, his victory will be most sanguinary and disastrous in its results. We hope for better things, and feel confident, even should he regain possession of the city, that he cannot hold his power long. The inhabitants of Mexico cannot and will not live under such grievous misrule.

Foreign.

The steamer Cambria, arrived at Boston on the 24th, brings European news to the 4th inst. The following is the most important item that has met our observation: "Repeal of the Duty on Cotton.—The cotton spinners, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester, had another meeting last week, the Mayor in the chair, to promote the repeal of the duty on cotton-wool. The requisition to call the meeting, was signed by 130 firms, and many leading men of Manchester were present. The Mayor presided. In moving the first resolution, declaring the expediency of abolishing the tax, Mr. Robert Hyde Greg, adduced several reasons in support of the measure, and dwelt particularly on the increasing competition which the English manufacturers encounter from the Americans, who have not to pay the duty: the